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HUMAN SHIELDS OF THE ALLIES

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE CAPITAL

By Frederic Franklin Schrader

A Personal Letter from the Editor

Dear Reader: You, as well as I, must have noticed that many important articles appear on the war and other international problems which, for reasons of space, we cannot reprint in THE FATHERLAND.

¶ THE FATHERLAND is a fighting organ; as such it must take up the events of the day from week to week, often to the exclusion of valuable material from many sources, such as Houston Stewart Chamberlain's momentous tribute to the German language, or that trenchant study of Sir Edward Grey, by Sir Roger Casement. These articles were published in *The International*, as were also Ex-Congressman Vollmer's fiery attack, "American Rights and English Insolence," Dr. Dernburg's article on Henry Ford, and many invaluable contributions from the brilliant pens of such writers as Frank Harris and Aleister Crowley.

AT ONE OF OUR EDITORIAL CONFERENCES, WE CONSIDERED HOW WE COULD BRING POWERFUL AND CONVINCING ARTICLES OF THIS NATURE TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL THE READERS OF THE FATHERLAND. WE THOUGHT AT FIRST OF ISSUING THEM IN PAMPHLET FORM. BUT MANY REASONS WERE ADVANCED AGAINST THIS SUGGESTION. IT WOULD BE EXPENSIVE AND WE COULD NOT BE SURE OF REACHING THE FATHERLAND READERS REGULARLY. THEY WOULD BUY SUCH PAMPHLETS AS FOR SOME REASON OR OTHER APPEALED TO THEM BY THEIR TITLE, AND THEY WOULD MISS MANY OTHERS OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE.

¶ In order to make these articles easily accessible to all our readers, we have made an arrangement to print such articles that are too long for THE FATHERLAND every month in *The International*. I am the editor of *The International* as well as of THE FATHERLAND. *The International* is now in its tenth volume, and is the only American magazine that gives Germany a square deal.

¶ While THE FATHERLAND aims to be primarily the mouthpiece of Americans of German descent, *The International*, containing much more space, covers a greater field. It is an American monthly which aims to be the organ of all those Americans irrespective of descent who refuse to regard the United States as a colony of Great Britain.

¶ In addition to vigorous editorials and special articles like those I have described, *The International* also prints a good deal of excellent fiction from the German and other languages, and interesting comment on Literature and Drama.

¶ The subscription price of *The International* is $1.50 per year, or 15c a copy. In order to bring *The International*, if possible, to every reader of THE FATHERLAND, The International Monthly, Inc., has made an arrangement with The Fatherland Corporation, according to which readers of THE FATHERLAND will receive a special reduction in the subscription price of *The International*.

¶ *The International* will be sent to any reader of THE FATHERLAND for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, if the subscription reaches this office on or before the first of April.

¶ *The International*, while printing much that is entirely different from what appears in THE FATHERLAND, will nevertheless be a valuable appendix to THE FATHERLAND.

¶ Trusting that the large family of readers which supports THE FATHERLAND will also extend their support to *The International*, I am,

Sincerely yours, George Sylvester Viereck

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The Fatherland

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WHAT WAR TEACHES PEACE

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer, New York, Author of "The Price of Inefficiency," "Secrets of German Progress," Etc.

(THE FATHERLAND will publish from time to time articles by Mr. Frank Koester dealing with America after the war. Mr. Koester is well known to the readers of THE FATHERLAND as the author of "Secrets of German Progress." Some of the contributions will discuss such timely subjects as Our Lack of Definite Policies, America's Share of the War Bill, Made in Germany, and other matters of vital interest.)

IN the great school of war every nation has lessons to learn, many and bitter, but like fools at the school of experience, they will learn at no other.

However progressive or enterprising the citizenry of a nation may be in their private affairs; nationally, almost without exception, they remain indifferent; and when the ultimate war comes, the war which tests their country's right to continue to exist as a nation; the war which inevitably comes and repeatedly comes in the history of every nation, fortunate, indeed, is that country whose public structure is not eaten away by private graft and whose patriotism is not betrayed by political dissension and official incompetence.

If the United States were called upon to fight for its national existence by a coalition of powers, perhaps no American would doubt its ultimate triumph, but no American would deny the terrible sacrifices that would be required to vindicate its right to exist, even had every preparation for such an eventuality been made.

A New Enemy Forming

If there should be formed a United States of Europe, a vision of which our pacifists are particularly enamored, and such a United States of Europe were presently to develop the spirit of national ambition, as is the invariable habit of States united into a larger State, that nation would undoubtedly subdue the United States of America.

Even the Quadruple Entente, should it defeat the German-Austrian alliance, would have the power to take possession of the United States forthwith and levy whatever indemnity it saw fit. And those long leaned-upon friends of ours, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, would avail us little.

The safety and security of the United States, like that of China, Holland and other minor powers, have rested for years upon the jealousies of the great powers of Europe, supplemented to some slight extent by the knowledge that a war with this country, however successful, would involve the victor in a second struggle some ten or fifteen years later, after we had applied the lessons inculcated by the first struggle.

So far no European nation has cared to send the idle giant of the United States to the school of war, but should the Quadruple Entente, after a long struggle, emerge victorious but famished from the present contest, the fact that in twenty years we might become a military power would scarcely suffice to preserve us from the ravenous appetites of their immediate necessity. Our only safety if the Germanic powers meet a severe defeat will lie in possible jealousies among the powers of the Entente.

Are We Afraid of Facts?

Upon this small thread do we hang our national security and in the midst of perils we have but one animating motive: to grasp the trade of the merchants now at odds, content to trust our future to the scant preparation of the evil hour which is some day bound to overtake us, and lolling in the pride of that individual valor in which, surely, we cannot exceed the countless victims and veterans of the present great conflict.

In the school of war which we must some day attend, the bitterest of its bitter lessons is that conceit and self-assurance are fatal weaknesses and not towers of strength; that complacency is a Judas and a peril unequalled by a multitude of hostile battalions. When war stalks forth the puffball of pretension bursts at the first repulse. The stimulating estimation of our own strength is speedily proven a grotesque exaggeration, and we are confronted with the relentless will of a foe whose might appears unfathomable and inexhaustible. The national day-dreams of easy conquest are in chilling contrast to the frightful defeats of reality, and victories dearly if finally achieved prove barren fruit against the outlays of blood and treasure sown upon the field of battle.

Seldom is the lesson of war different for any nation prepared or unprepared, for with preparation goes also an increased but unjustifiable confidence which betrays in much the same fashion that complacency betrays the unprepared, though perhaps with less disastrous material results.

The Lesson War Teaches

For every nation, thus, war has its painful but necessary lessons, for national vanity and pride can only be disciplined by the will of other nations, and it is a wise nation that learns its lessons without attendance at the costly school of war, however obvious in the experience of other nations.

Nor is the first lesson taught by war, that of the necessity of being prepared for war as a means to peace, the only lesson. It is, in fact, but the primer of national schooling, for war teaches with decisive suddenness lessons in every field of national effort.

War taught Russia drink reform in a day, a lesson which the United States has not learned in peace in half a century.

War taught France that great national effort requires the elimination of partisanship, a lesson England did not learn for ten months and a lesson the United States has not learned in peace in a hundred years, yet united unselfish non-partisan effort could do more for this country in peace than it can do for all the nations of the earth in war.

War has taught Russia that she should not discriminate against any part of her people.

War has taught Germany that an inadequate diplomatic policy is a weakness which multiplies enemies.

War has taught England that class distinction is the bane of patriotism and that some chestnuts are too hot to be catspawed out of a conflagration such as the present one.

War has many lessons for the peoples now at enmity, lessons which they might have learned without war, but which they must

now learn at a dear school and which they will not easily forget when peace comes again; but of all the countries that have lessons to learn, perhaps none has so many to learn or may profit so much by the lessons of others as the United States.

Before our eyes every kind of national incompetency and dereliction is being overtaken by its especial punishment. Before our eyes the flower of youth of the civilized world is being consumed on the altars of rapacity and greed and boundless overreachings. A world gone mad with war is destroying itself, yet we stand upon the brink of the pit hardly more than curious spectators. Of the priceless lessons to be learned we are taking few to heart, trusting blindly to luck and proceeding at haphazard and without organization to find in our accustomed way, each for himself, what small individual advantage the hour may offer.

Our Opportunity

In the history of the world no nation has ever had the boundless opportunity which has now come to the United States, yet no nation, perhaps, has ever been so unfitted by its previous discipline and its unorganized methods, to take advantage of its destiny.

We have almost everything to gain and almost everything to learn, but we must learn much before we can gain much. Although the opportunity is more or less realized, we are making no effective efforts to meet the situation and we are likely to find ourselves in the end much worse off than if the opportunity had never come to us.

In these critical times quick and well-planned action is essential, but we are moving slowly and uncertainly, and the rosy tints of the future are marked across with black clouds of uncertainty.

At such a moment the government of a country should be the captain at the helm, guiding the vessel of progress through the doubtful waters, but unfortunately for us, our government is not so constituted as to effectively captain the ship of State and our business men, unorganized and inexperienced in foreign affairs, are almost equally helpless.

While it is easy to see that we are not taking advantage of our opportunities, it is difficult to discover the real reasons for our inaction and still more difficult to discover remedies for that inaction. Yet we must assume our rightful position if we are to measure up even in a small degree to our opportunities, and are not actually to suffer losses more costly than those we have already incurred through our inadequate policies.

A study, therefore, of the methods and organization which we are following as compared with the methods and organization of our national competitors is highly desirable in order to see where we are at fault and how we may make our efforts more effective, for it is undeniably true that in the past we have been in almost every instance outdistanced in the international field, and only the richness of our unexampled natural resources has enabled us to maintain even the position which we have maintained.

With the widely different conditions which are certain to obtain after the conclusion of the war and with the many new and difficult problems which will then arise, we must make ourselves as far as possible familiar in advance in order to meet the new exigencies and at least hold our own if we are unable to take advantage of our great opportunity.

America is largely an inefficient country; that is, we do not utilize to the fullest our opportunities, our supplies of material, our brains and our labor. There is much wasted effort, and much poorly spent effort. The reasons for such conditions lie deep and they are not to be readily changed, but if they are to be changed they must first be understood.

The effort of the present series of articles is to endeavor to find, in the light of the achievements of other countries, the faults of our system and what is of greater importance, the methods by which such faults may be rectified.

Are We Willing to Learn

I do not pretend to be writing chapters to appeal to the self-congratulatory characteristics of the citizens of the country of my adoption. The land is full of books and periodicals which find profit in that. What I aim to do is to point out weak spots in our organization, methods and armor. Though it may prove momentarily disconcerting, I trust it will ultimately be helpful in providing surer grounds for self-congratulation, in certain fields at least, than we now possess and if I am to earn my thanks it must be upon such grounds. From the lessons which other countries have learned and are learning no one will deny that there are many which this country may find profitable. The only question is, how much we are willing in peace to learn before war brings it bitterly home, as it some day surely will if we do not profit by the lessons of others.

I shall advance no theories and suggest no remedies which have not in principle and actual practice been found invaluable by other nations, and thus I feel assured that these articles will deserve the attention of all those who, like myself, have the future of our country really at heart.

INDIA AND IRELAND

By Ernest P. Horrwitz, Lecturer in Sanskrit and Indian Literature at Dublin University (Trinity College)

"INDIA is vindicating Britain's honest rule in the Far East!" is Poultney Bigelow's latest flower of speech (New York *Times*, June 8th). It is exactly what India is not doing. At various times all sorts and conditions of Hindus have been seething with deepest resentment against an inefficient British officialdom which has been sucking their now impoverished country. Native India has no freedom of speech under British rule. Because he attacked that rule with tongue and pen, the brilliant Vedic scholar, Tilak, had to go to prison, whilst Keir Hardie, M.P., who held even more radical views on the subject than Tilak, was allowed to agitate in Bengal and sow the seeds of sedition. The explanation is simple enough. Tilak was but a native, but Keir Hardie is an Englishman. An old Roman politician might have taken similar liberties and said: *"Civis Romanus sum."*

Poor India has been squeezed out like a lemon by her "honest ruler" as Mr. Bigelow terms that selfish brute, John Bull. Indian Civil Servants, after a lazy official life, are sent home to England, comparatively young, with full pockets and a substantial pension. The Indian Exchequer has to pay, but the money goes out of India!

And has not Ireland, too, that other matchless jewel in the British Crown, been bled to death? Were not the English owners of the Emerald soil, as a rule, absentee landlords? I dare say that Mr. Bigelow would not blush saying that Ireland, in the present war, likewise vindicates Britain's honest rule of the Green Isle. The sad, sweet "voice of Erin" has a different tale to tell. As a matter of history, the English have shown their utter incapacity to govern civilized nations. They played out clan against clan, sect against sect; Papist against Puritan; Hindu against Mohammedan, and by such tricks held and ruled the lands.

The English have only been really successful with inferior races whom they could subjugate and extirpate, infusing the nobler Anglo-Saxon blood and speech into the savage veins and tongue. We are all deeply indebted to Great Britain for her unsurpassed colonizing labor in that direction, and are still reaping the cultured benefit of that wonderful work. But the crowning piece of imperial civilization is extension of self-government to subject-races with a grand and ancient history, say to the Irish Gaels or Hindus and Indian Moslems.

When the decadent Roman Empire monopolized, in despotic fashion, the then known civilized world, the blond beasts of "Germania," whose instinct of liberty may have been wilder but, at the same time, was truer than that of sensuous and superrefined Rome, pounced down upon the luxurious mistress of the world like keen-sighted eagles on a coveted prey, and crushed the Roman Empire in the end.

The law of nations, as set up by Great Britain for her own convenience, is even more arbitrary. She established the two-power standard, she is mistress of the seas, she can restrain the earth and its trade wherever and whenever she chooses. She threatens the freedom of the ocean which God made free to all seafaring nations, and which was never more imperilled than it is now. Who will vindicate the freedom of the seas? What will be proud England's destiny and fate?

LIFTING THE MASK FROM ENGLAND

By Aleister Crowley

THINGS are by no means pleasant, either between the Allies themselves or even between the heterogeneous components of "Kitchener's Kippers." The English despise and distrust the French; the old story about the rout of Mons being caused by the non-appearance of two French armies is still current. The reason of it is variously given as treachery resulting in the shooting of two French generals, failure to receive orders, and various other causes. But the feeling remains that the French did fail to support them, however it may have happened. And as the British expedition was pretty well wiped out, one can understand the soreness of the feeling. On the French side is the deep-seated, inherited distrust of "perfidious Albion." Every Frenchman knows instinctively that if a moment should ever arrive when it would be to England's interest to quit or change sides, she would not hesitate for a moment.

There is also infinite jealousy between British and Colonial troops. The Colonials are contemptuous of discipline and "boiled collars," and each man fancies himself a hero. The British retaliate by contempt of the provincialisms of the Colonials. But worse than all this is the absolute conviction of Scotch, Irish and Welsh troops, as well as of all the Colonial troops, that they are deliberately sacrificed in battle, in order to spare the English regiments. History, of course, abounds in instances where this has been done. In some cases Celtic regiments have been deliberately shelled by their own artillery. You cannot expect men to fight if they suspect this sort of thing. The feeling in South Wales among the miners against conscription is almost entirely due to the idea that the Government would be very pleased if their numbers were reduced by 50 per cent. or so. The feeling in Ireland is, of course, well known. It is this absence of solidarity in the nation, or rather nations, which has been the eternal stumbling-block. This more than any other is the reason that conscription has become necessary.

Another reason for the unpopularity of the service was the complete incompetence and even carelessness shown by the Government in the early days of the war, with regard to providing creature comforts for the men. The usual red tape has also been employed to a devastating extent in the drawing of allowances. Women who can hardly read and write have been bombarded with forms which would puzzle a college professor, and expected to fill them out satisfactorily. The restrictions on drink have caused even greater trouble. Similar remarks apply to the questions of sexual morality. It is no good to appeal to people on the ground that they are high-spirited patriots, possessing all the virtues, when at the same time you are treating them as if they were the lowest criminals, wallowing in every possible vice.

During my stay I was naturally the centre of a great deal of interest, as having spent so long in America. Every one was anxious to know the real attitude of the American public toward the war. I explained that the national characteristics had not in any way been altered by the Atlantic. The Anglo-Saxon was all volubility, sentimentality, and slop. Snobbishness, hypocrisy, and money-bags were the three persons in his trinity. The Irish were jubilant, feeling that the hour of revenge for their long martyrdom had struck at last; but were content to wait and work in the dark for a little longer. The Teutons (I continued) said little. If one judged from the volumes of talk one would imagine that nine Americans in ten hated Germany. But the Teuton, realizing that acrimonious conversation does no particular damage, keeps his breath to cool his porridge. I said I regarded it as certain that America could not openly enter the war without political disruption, possibly of a very violent character. The more thoughtful of those who discussed the matter with me seemed to regard these considerations as an excuse for President Wilson. There was also the argument that America was helping the Allies more by staying out, than she could do by going in. But everywhere I met the same ingrained assumption that there were no two sides to the question; and those who, being incapable of anything but the most superficial thought, reacted simply to facts without consideration of what they might imply, merely overflowed with vulgar abuse.

I found one man, however, who appeared fairly well acquainted with the real situation in America. "The whole affair," he said to me, "is evidently politics and graft. Wilson does not mean to get into trouble at any price, because he knows that it would mean his political ruin. He sends these idiotic notes to us and the Germans, merely in the hope of catching votes. The fatuity of his whole proceeding is obvious. Neither we nor Germany are foolish enough to take any notice of him. The old dog has no teeth; and if he had, he would not dare bite. Why do not the Teutons avoid these tedious diplomatic exchanges by painting their torpedoes in plain letters: 'Peace on Earth, Good-will towards Men,' 'I should hate to be misunderstood,' 'With the compliments of the season,' 'To show our affection for America,' and re-christen the U-boats 'Oscar III,' 'IV,' and so on? What the Yankees do not understand is, that this little scrap with Germany is only a family quarrel. We are mostly of the same blood, our royalties are closely related, our languages are cognate, our interests are not particularly conflicting. We shall very soon kiss and make friends and proceed to recoup ourselves—by taking over North and South America as going concerns. Wilson's blundering diplomacy has given both of us every excuse for making war when it suits our convenience. The British and German Navy are both entirely unimpaired, neither of us have lost a single capital ship, and if necessary we could send over an invading force, not of a few hundred thousand men, as their alarmists diffidently suggest, but of just as many million as might be necessary to reduce the whole continent to the status of a conquered province. In any case, that is the only natural state for them. They have lost all idea of liberty. Look at their Blue Laws and their Lizzie Laws. Look at how they permit themselves to be exploited by people with no moral or social superiority, but merely greater skill in robbery. Look at the way in which they endure our impudence, which is far greater than any Germany has given them. Trust me, we'll make another India of the U. S. A." The ignorance and bad taste of these remarks are positively alarming, when one considers that the man who uttered them has an international reputation as a thinker. Evidently the war has been too much for his poor mind.

I had only been about ten days in London when my psychological studies were definitely interrupted in a manner wholly unexpected. I asked an old friend named Carruthers to join me in a chop at the Club, and we had reached the coffee (fortunately) before the waiter appeared and informed me that a gentleman was waiting to see me on business. I guessed that the blow had fallen, and went out as a sheep to slaughter. I was right. A very polite individual introduced himself as Inspector Simpson; but instead of placing gyves upon my wrists, he merely hoped that I was well, and could he have the pleasure of a few minutes' conversation with me? I was, of course, only too delighted. He then said that the Government was not at all angry with me; they did not wish to prosecute me, oh dear, no, far from us be any such thought! I realized for the fifteen-hundred-and-forty-first time in my life the inestimable value of family connections and close friends in high places. I told him, however, as in duty bound, that I should glory in suffering for the truth. He reminded me that this was England, and that the truth would never appear. I had no further remarks to make. Well, I said, "What can I do for you? If you don't want to prosecute me—what is it? Do you want to make me Foreign Secretary? You might do worse. I would have the boys out of the trenches by Easter. It only needs a little give and take, a little common-sense." No, he said, the position was this: Averse as they were to any public scandal, the press would certainly get wind of my presence in London, and embarrass the Government by insisting upon making a fuss. He therefore proposed to call for me in his automobile at eight o'clock the following morning and wish me Godspeed.

I asked him whether he could not postpone the journey for twenty-four hours, as I had some very important business to settle

with my lawyer the following morning. His paws retracted for a moment, exhibiting the claws beneath, still in a half hidden way. He was very sorry, he said, but his orders were formal. He was sure that I would not put him to the inconvenience of getting them changed. There was such a lot of red tape about these trifles. . . . I knew what he meant, and agreed. So I excused myself to my guest, took a taxi down to my lawyer's home in the country, and spent the night settling up my business. In the morning Simpson took me down to Tilbury in his car, and put me on to a transport, one of six. There must have been fifteen to twenty thousand men aboard. Our little flotilla steamed out of the Thames, and the following morning I was put off on to a fishing smack which took me into Flushing. I was terribly puzzled at the time, to know what on earth these ships were doing sailing north. But the mystery is now clear, from information received. It appears that there are still so many spies in such places as Calais and Dover, that they do not care to send transports through the Channel, as their presence is sure to be reported to the enemy; they therefore send them around the north of Scotland into the Atlantic where their destination could not be spied upon.

As for me, I went to stay with a good friend of mine near Amsterdam, where I was joined by someone from Berlin who had a special desire to hear my news, and communicate his own. A small and selected part of the very interesting conversation which I had with him may form the subject of another paper. He went back after three days, and as for me, once more I concealed myself and sailed for the Land of the Free by the *Ryndam*, where my knowledge of English was increased by the personal instruction of Father Neptune as to the meaning of the term seasickness.

WILSON WANTS WAR

Why Henry Ford Was Snubbed by the President

By George E. Miller, Staff Correspondent of the Detroit *News*

("All the imps of hell never devised a more infamous lie than the declaration that has been made that President Wilson wants war," declared Representative Pou in the course of a recent debate on the McLemore resolution in Congress. We feel justified in pou-pouing the statement of Mr. Pou. For it appears now on corroborative evidence that Mr. Wilson made his bellicose statement not only to numerous members of Congress but to Mr. Henry Ford before the latter embarked on his pilgrimage for peace. The author of the following article is one of the ablest newspaper correspondents in Washington. Is Mr. Pou willing to brand both Mr. Henry Ford and Mr. George E. Miller as "infamous imps of hell" in order to save the President's reputation?)

JUST what was said by the President to throw Congress into a riot of apprehension, and to keep it in a turmoil of doubt ever since, representatives and senators in their rage are revealing right and left. They charge the President with saying:

> "It would be a good thing for humanity for the United States to get into this war. By doing so the war would be ended in a few months."

Practically everybody who attempts to quote the President's language uses these words or their equivalent. It was the circulation of this statement among the members of Congress which caused the excessive excitement of last week and led to the introduction of the resolutions notifying American citizens to keep off armed belligerent merchant ships.

Discovery a Shock

It is this same statement which fills members of Congress with distress and doubt over the President's demand for a vote of confidence. The discovery that the President is fervently on the side of the Allies came as a shock to many of the statesmen, although it was not news to some other people.

One man to make the discovery as long ago as last November is Henry Ford, of Detroit. On the twenty-third of that month he called at the White House to enlist the President in the cause of peace. The President was the first man to whom Mr. Ford revealed his purpose of sending a peace ship to Europe. He hoped to make it the official ship of the United States operating under the direction of the President, as he had reasons to believe the other neutral nations would join willingly if the United States led the way.

Ford Tells of Conference

Mr. Ford related the conference with the President to me as soon as it was over, and I immediately set it down with the understanding that I was not to cripple the peace ship project by printing it at that time.

The interview between the President and Mr. Ford revealed two things on which these men agree, but differ wholly as to the method of accomplishing the same. They agree that this war is the most ghastly horror of all the ages and that to end it would be the greatest blessing that could now be conferred upon mankind. That is one thing. The other is that all nations should disarm.

Differ on Methods

In discussing methods they were in total disagreement. Mr. Ford insisted that the quickest method is the best; that the disinterested neutral nations ought to set up a high court of arbitration in the shape of an international peace congress and that body to work without ceasing until peace is secured.

President Wilson saw no chance to stop the war by that method at this time, and did not believe the moment would arrive until the militarism of the German Empire had been crushed. Mr. Ford was startled by this unexpected revelation of the President's sympathy for the cause of the Allies. He held stoutly to the opinion that to disarm the Germans would be so much better than to crush them that the entire civilization of the world ought to be marshaled to that end. He was bitterly disappointed that the President could not see this in the same light.

Pay No Attention

While the President agreed fully with Mr. Ford that all nations ought to disarm, he held to the opinion that the United States was not in a position to propose such a thing and would not be until it also was armed to the teeth. At present, with the limited forces at the command of this republic, the President appeared to believe that the heavily armed nations would not pay attention to a disarmament proposal from the United States.

Mr. Ford tried to impress upon him that the negotiations of a peace at this time necessarily must involve a disarmament agreement to which all nations on earth would become a party. He pointed out that the nations at war are killing and maiming at least 20,000 men a day, perhaps more; that this formed the most potent disarmament argument ever offered for the use of civilization; and that he saw no hope of world disarmament if this slaughter were to be continued deliberately, under the patronage of the greatest neutral nation, until one of the belligerents was crushed. Mr. Ford and the President split hopelessly on this point.

Financial Ruin

Mr. Ford tried to tell the President that if it was to be regarded as necessary for the United States to spend half a billion dollars at once for armament to force the world ultimately to disarm, it would accomplish more in the direction of world peace to offer the money as a part of the peace proposal by agreeing to spend it in the construction of homes for the people made homeless by the war. Also, that to continue to spend money in this country for armament until the United States would so preponderate in arms as to be able to overawe all other nations and thus compel disarmament simply meant financial ruin for some nations, if not for all. For of course they would try to keep peace with the United States as far as humanly possible. But he could not perceive that he shook the President in his position.

RUSSIAN CORRUPTION

By Louis Viereck

(Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND *in Berlin)*

IN the *Glocke, Socialistischer Halbmonatsschrift* (Socialistic bimonthly periodical), which Parvus is now publishing in Munich, very edifying details about the corruption prevailing in Russia are made public. The following examples speak for themselves:

It goes without saying that from the first day of the establishment of Russian administration in Galicia bribery and extortions flourished among the officials. Thus Skalom celebrated the day of his installation in office as chief of police of Lemberg by having the hotel in which he had formerly lived closed without having paid a penny. The hotel-keeper who did not yet know the workings of the Russian administration made himself further disliked by declining Mr. Skalom's offer to pay him 5,000 rubles for the privilege of keeping open his establishment.

Corruption at Home

While the Government was pursuing these methods in the occupied territory, the bureaucracy was indulging in the worst orgies in the interior. Tashinownik's mismanagement increased with the extension of the war. The intendancy, the artillery department, the Red Cross and similar institutions, even those which were under the auspices of various public organizations, enriched themselves. Every trace of shame was stripped off. The mediators between these institutions and the purveyors were very active. The various society ladies were especially active in this business; they went direct to the purveyors, merchants and manufacturers and proposed business transactions to them. The story of cases is common property in which commissions, which were composed of generals of the artillery, invited metal dealers to visit them and offered them higher prices than the dealers themselves had asked for, on condition that the members of the commission could have a share in the business. When some gentlemen came to the Red Cross with the offer to supply medicaments, they were referred to a certain middle-man. The merchants who received such answers were followed by the "ladies" and the mediators who offered them higher prices. The transactions had either to be carried on with these mediators or else they were not concluded at all.

The Wife of the Minister of War as Liberator of the Soldiers

There is general talk that the Minister of War, Suchamlinoff, or rather his wife, was at the head of this crooked business. Madam Suchamlinoff was not satisfied with the profit which she derived from the various transactions with purveyors to the numerous hospitals which were under the patronage of the Empress Maria Theodorowna (when she herself was at the head), she also profited from her husband's right to enroll a certain number of those eligible for military service in his staff. Whoever wanted to escape military service applied to Mrs. Suchamlinoff through the mediation of a certain person and paid a fixed price of not less than 2,000 rubles. Such a candidate was then assigned personally to the Minister of War. Thereupon a certain medical commission pronounced him unfit for service. But whoever did not pay the stipulated price in the time set was immediately declared fit for service on the ground of a new certificate.

These same usages prevailed in all government institutions. We mention the following incident as an illustration of actions of an even more criminal character. An architect received the commission to draw up the plan for a zwieback factory. When the plans were ready the architect asked his client to have the plans executed. He was promised an answer within two weeks. When he went for his answer he was told quite openly that the zwieback factory no longer had to be built, since the plan had succeeded in having a million pud of zwieback booked as if they had been delivered and sent to the front. In reality not a single piece had, of course, been delivered and the officials had divided among themselves the money for the undelivered consignment. Like Government, like city administrations.

These models naturally inspired the municipal administrations. Thus it became known, for example, that a member of a municipal council in St. Petersburg purchased several thousand beds, linen, etc., for the municipal military hospital at prices which far exceeded the usual prices. Even in that department of the municipal administration in Petrograd, which has charge of the support of the families of the soldiers, a great deal of cheating occurred. Among other things the higher employees in this department carried out the following trick: Overtime was paid for after four o'clock in the afternoon. These gentlemen, therefore, only put in an appearance at the office shortly before four o'clock in order to receive extra pay besides their regular salary. Hand in hand with these corrupt practices went a wild life of dissipation. Although, as is known, all the brandy taverns were closed in Petrograd from the beginning of the war on and the sale of alcohol in shops and inns was forbidden, the fine restaurants of Köba, Medwed, Konstant never did such a flourishing business and never sold so many alcoholic drinks as in this war. What is taking place in Petrograd is repeated throughout the entire immense Russian Empire.

The Congress of Mayors in Moscow in June of this year disclosed terrible conditions. Among other things the Mayor of Archangelsk told the following piquant tale: At the beginning of the war he had undertaken to deliver a million pud of pit-coal for the Government to Archangelsk f. o. b. The order was carried out by him in time but the Government officials had neglected to make arrangements for the unloading of the coal. They, therefore suggested that the Mayor attend to this also. Since that was impossible for him he recommended an engineer to the authorities to attend to this. The authorities could, however, come to no agreement with this engineer, for the former demanded 20 per cent. of the cost for their own profit. Thus the coal had not yet been unloaded by June. When the above-named Mayor told this story to M. Ruchlof, the Minister of Traffic, he gripped his head with both hands and cried: "What shall we do? Russia is thick with thieves everywhere!"

So much for the revelations of the *Glocke*. One can understand the breakdown of a country, even if it is an Empire of the size of "holy" Russia, which extends from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, when things like these are the order of the day! It is not only of interest for contemporary history but also for that of civilization that such occurrences are made known to the contemporary world and to posterity. From this point of view we hail the publication of the new periodical as a valuable addition to the German press. The political views of the new periodical can only be judged after more numbers have been published. Obviously, the editor has no intention of having his paper confiscated, but wishes it to flourish. For this reason no policy will probably be supported in its columns which is incompatible with the continued development of the German Empire along peaceful and lawful paths.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EMMA DUENSING FUND

HUNDREDS of readers of THE FATHERLAND have sent in contributions to the placing of a memorial to the American nurse who met her death through the refusal of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice to permit Red Cross supplies to be sent by Americans to Germany. This heartless embargo of rubber surgical accessories is still enforced by the British.

The sums requested are in small units of 25 cents each, although every contributor may send in as many units as he or she pleases. It is a matter of gratification that so many hundreds of readers have participated in this memorial fund to the heroic nurse. Many contributors represent, as the following list shows from four to twenty-five subscriptions.

As acknowledged by the Transatlantic Trust Company, No. 67 William Street, to

(Continued on page 93)

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7th.—The conscience of a Congressman is one of the most sensitively organized mechanical contrivances on earth. It is synchronized to act in precise accord with the trend of thought in his district and no trend is so delicately initiated but the Congressional ear receives the sound. That's why the McLemore resolution was postponed till to-day.

The Congressional conscience heard that the Indiana primaries were to take place, that prominent Irish delegates were to meet in New York on Saturday and Sunday, and everybody in the House was hearing from his constituents on the question of warning Americans off armed merchant ships. The average member has been extremely busy trying to unravel the situation and dodging between the edicts from home and from the White House. The proportion of votes for or against warning in the House is at least two to one in favor of warning, and Speaker Clark is now credited with saying three to one. But it is no secret that the President's friends have conveyed information to all those opposed to the White House program that the Administration forces will personally invade every such member's district and work against his renomination. And as a consequence every such member is mightily concerned what his own constituents desire done, and only a thoroughly representative expression of sentiment at home has been able to effect anything of importance.

* * * *

Charges, counter charges and denials have been coming fast and furious. Senator Gore created the sensation of the session when he declared that Wilson had informed Senator Stone and his associates that war was the alternative of Germany's refusal to sign an abject surrender in the submarine controversy, and Senator Stone's qualified denial that no such statement had been made in his hearing is credited to his courtesy and the traditional sense of honor resting on all who exchange views with the President. But it was common talk in Senatorial circles that such statement had been made, and it was repeated after the Gore resolution had been voted down. And it is generally believed, not only on the Senate side but in the House. One member has publicly announced that he will bring the subject up in the House unless the White House issues a more convincing explanation.

That we are on the eve of a break with Germany is generally believed, and that this is the issue desired at the White House is too patent to be explained away by indirect denials. Editor Paul Mueller, of the Chicago *Abend Post*, had a talk with the President as well as with Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Lansing, and came away persuaded that Wilson desires to preserve the peace. But this is the only contrary view so far expressed. Everybody else that is able to gauge the situation believes otherwise.

* * * *

It is quietly talked in inner circles that England is spending untold millions to work up sentiment in favor of war, and what is of more importance, that some of these millions have been judiciously invested right here in the capital. This is said to account for the forward movement all along the line and the aggressive attitude assumed by the Pan-Angle organizations, which have come to realize that Great Britain is beaten and that nothing but intervention on our part can save England from economical annihilation. The great financial crash was expected on April 1st; but the enormous sacrifices imposed on English capital by its own government, the frightful income tax and other financial burdens thrust upon the producing classes, it is now said, will render it possible for England to postpone the day of reckoning another quarter. In the mean time the Pan-Angle patriots are hoping to force the United States to enter the conflict on the side of the Allies and save what can be saved out of the general debacle. For this reason the action of the House of Representatives to-day is fraught with such tremendous consequences.

It has also been denied that Wilson told a Congressional committee of his intention to resign unless he was fully sustained by Congress; but this report has been in active circulation for days and somehow maintains itself in Congressional circles. Some of Mr. Wilson's friends are intimating that Congressmen Kitchin, Flood and other leaders are secretly working for Speaker Champ Clark, and that this is handicapping the President. But if any of the men named are in a plot to eliminate Wilson they have not shown it in their action. Despite this there is an ever-increasing sentiment among Democrats that the party is doomed if Wilson is not eliminated, and they would rejoice if he would recognize the fact of his personal unpopularity and decline a renomination. A great many make no bones of saying that the President is straining every nerve to force us into war in order that he may secure a second term. He has certainly given no intimation that would prove convincing that he has no desire to add to the complications, and his unswerving insistance on standing upon technical distinctions in his controversy with Germany is responsible for the profound depression that has taken possession of all persons who try to judge the future with impartial eyes.

* * * *

The mysterious movements of Col. House are also adding to the confusion and anxiety. It is known that Col. House has been the President's go-between in some of the most intimate affairs of his life. Whatever his mission to Europe may have been, it is not regarded as encouraging to hopes for better relations with Germany. One version is that he went to Berlin with all but peremptory demands on the German Government to accept Wilson's views of the controversy and to bring the war to a close without delay. It is rumored that this suggestion was received with a glacial politeness that froze Mr. Wilson's plenipotentiary to the bone. Whereupon, the Administration assumed its sudden change of front, suspended settlement of the *Lusitania* negotiations and declared itself in a manner that led Senator Stone to write his memorable letter, beginning: "Since Senator Kern, Mr. Flood and I talked with you on Monday evening I am more troubled than I have been for many days." Congressmen ask themselves what caused the Senator to be more troubled than he had been for many days if he was not told that war was at hand? House spent a long time in London conferring with Grey and his associates, and these long conferences are not regarded in any favorable light, in view of the well-known pro-British attitude of the Administration, as now admitted by the New York *Tribune*, by Senator Clark of Arkansas, and others.

* * * *

What the Administration could do to bring England to time is shown by what is current talk here as regards the policy pursued by the Standard Oil Company. It is said that the Standard served notice at London that it would supply Germany and her allies with its products regardless of any English orders in council, and that if a British cruiser stopped one of its oil tanks the Standard would refuse to supply a drop of oil to the Allies. That was enough. No English warship is towing oil tanks into British ports, and the Standard is selling to the Central Powers all the oil they stand in need of. Whether this story is absolutely true I am not prepared to say. I "tell the tale as 'twas told to me." I do not vouch for it.

To what extent the Administration is stretching the law in order to accommodate the Allies is shown in the way the so-called passenger act of 1882 is construed. This act positively forbids ships loaded with powder and explosives from carrying passengers. But a law clerk in the department wrote a ruling that cartridges are not powder and explosives.

Another point: According to a statement of Eugene Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, the United States has always held that while a merchant ship may carry a gun for defensive purposes, it is forbidden from carrying ammunition on board. This statement was made in May after the *Lusitania* had been sunk. What has become of the law, and why is this policy now suddenly ineffective?

F. F. S.

STUPIFYING THE PEOPLE

Just a Random Example of How a Harvard Professor Disseminates the Poison of Ignorance and Slander

AT what is described by a Boston paper as "probably the most bitter anti-German meeting Boston has known," which was addressed by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Robert Bacon, former American Ambassador to Paris, and by Prof. William Roscoe Thayer, of the Harvard Board of Overseers, in Tremont Temple, recently, Prof. Thayer, referring to the bombardment of Venezuela during President Roosevelt's term of office, used this language:

"Germany sent ships to collect her debts, and it is only due to President Roosevelt that she did not land a force at Venezuela. Roosevelt gave Wilhelm 48 hours to arbitrate or fight. A cablegram came to the White House, 'We arbitrate.'"

We quote this passage as a fair example of the manner in which the Anglo-Saxon hyphenates are imposing on the ignorance and credulity of the public in order to disseminate the poison of hatred and falsehood regarding Germany. For we cannot conceive that Prof. Thayer, posing as a teacher of history at America's leading university, is himself ignorant of the fact that the measures taken against Venezuela to which he refers were the joint action of Great Britain and Germany, under Great Britain's initiative and leadership, and that if Roosevelt sent such a message to Wilhelm, he must of necessity have sent the same message to King Edward.

Prof. Thayer makes it appear that Germany alone was concerned, and since he suppresses all mention of Great Britain and his idolized Italy in connection with the affair, it is safe to conclude that he is not above forging history as to Roosevelt's alleged ultimatum. If the reader will turn to the newspapers of that period he will find an Associated Press dispatch from London under date of January 28, 1903, quoting an article by C. Kinlock Cooke in the *Empire Review*, which says:

"The public should be made aware of the fact that it was our cabinet which asked the German government to co-operate with this country in the coercion of Venezuela. . . . It is in every sense a perversion to assert that the alliance was due to the cajolery of either the Emperor or his Chancellor. . . . Moreover, the contention that Germany would have been prevented by force of public opinion in the United States from alone coercing Venezuela, and that but for the alliance with us she would not have run the risk of hostilities with the United States is arbitrary and would not be indorsed either in Downing Street or at Washington."

If the reader will further consult the files of the newspapers of December 15, 1902, he will find a Puerto Cabello dispatch of the previous day headed (Washington *Post*):

Fire on Forts
Anglo-German Warships Bombard Puerta Cabello
Castro's Guns Silenced

The opening words of the dispatch are: "The British cruiser *Charybdis* and the German cruiser *Vineta* bombarded the fortress here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and quickly silenced it."

The co-operation of Great Britain in the coercion of Venezuela to pay her honest debts, and the part played by Italy in the affair, are conveniently ignored by the distinguished historian.

Now the entire justice of Germany's contention for the rights of her citizens was afterwards confirmed by the Hague Tribunal, and if the intention of Prof. Thayer was, as seems patent, to convict Germany of some unlawful, underhand and sinister plot against the peace and dignity of the United States, his shrewd design is exposed in the press of a year later. On Monday, February 22, 1904, the American papers published a dispatch from the Hague, of which the headlines give the substance of the long dispatch sent by the Associated Press:

Allied Powers Win
Victory for Blockaders of Venezuelan Ports
The Hague Decision
The Claim of Great Britain, Germany and Italy
They Are to be Given Preference, According to the Ruling of the Tribunal

We leave further comment on the unmanly, unfair and unworthy statements of Prof. William Roscoe Thayer to the reader, who can judge for himself what credence may be attached to assertions by this luminary of Harvard.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

BETTER a poet without a country than a country without a poet.

WILSON was elected on a one-term platform. What is a platform among friends?

THE English are now building merchant ships in American yards under the disguise of Norwegians. And American ships are held back so that American shippers may have no vessels to compete for the world's trade after the war.

THE Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, who compared Kaiser William to a mad dog, is in the New York courts, charged with defrauding a widow, Ella A. Moore, of her money. This following close on the arrest of the wife of a hysterical anti-German exhorter for extensive smuggling, is significant. It seems to run in the blood.

IF submarine and Zeppelin warfare is barbarous, what would warfare be if England, France and Russia succeeded in overwhelming Germany with their hordes of Zulus, Kaffirs, Senegalese, Cossacks, Indians, Turkos and Rudyard Kipling? If Germany is fighting savagely, it is not she who introduced savages into European warfare.

SOME of our superpatriots are out with a new propaganda. They want the foreign language newspapers in the United States suppressed. For two reasons: One is that then only the Allied side of the war would be read in the United States, and the second is, it would confirm the grip of Lord Northcliffe on the American press. Just before the war he informed an American newspaper man that he controlled 18 of the leading papers in the United States. The foreign language newspapers are not included in the list.

A LONDON dispatch in the New York *Times* of February 18th informs us that "the British Applaud Wilson—London *Times* Commends His Stand on German Sea Order." It goes without saying that the administration turned a complete diplomatic flip-flop especially to get the applause of the British. Isn't Wilson, as Roosevelt's visitor informed the Colonel, the first President that Great Britain ever had in the White House? But every day brings us nearer to the day of settling accounts with the British administration.

THE French are explaining that the loss of Verdun to the Germans would be really a triumph for the Allies. After the fall of Paris M. Briand will prove how happy the French are over the loss of their "old, unsanitary and overcrowded capital."

MORE "GENTLE HAZING"

February 17, 1916.

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken, President,
National Security League, Inc.,
31 Pine Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:—

I received an invitation to join the National Security League. While I believe in national security, I do not believe in security secured by such professional pro-English agitators as Joseph H. Choate, your Honorary President, and Robert Bacon, the Chairman of your Board of Directors.

I have been unable as yet to find any defensive or security league that did not bear the mark of the Beast, in this case, the British lion, upon its brow. It is for this reason that I must regretfully decline to join your organization.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1916

AMERICAN CITIZENS KEEP OFF BELLIGERENT VESSELS. KEEP YOURSELVES AND YOUR GOVERNMENT OUT OF TROUBLE.

HAIL TO THE IRISH REPUBLIC

IF at the coming peace conference England will contend for the freedom of Belgium, we trust that Germany, backed by the United States, will contend for the freedom and independence of Ireland. Such also was the consensus of opinion at the Irish Race Conference at the Hotel Astor. More than eighteen hundred Irish men and Irish women there declared their unalterable opposition to England and their unalterable opposition to those traitors in high places, who, deserting the sacred traditions of Washington would enmesh the United States in a shameful alliance with the despoiler of Ireland. The members of that committee, including such men as Recorder Goff, Victor Herbert, Judge Cohalan, James K. McGuire, Mgr. Brannan and others of high distinction in church and State, cannot be regarded as pro-German but in the words of Justice Goff, England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity. Germany cannot be looked upon as pro-Irish, but the freedom of the seas can be guaranteed only by the freedom of Ireland. All good Americans, irrespective of descent, but notably those of the Irish and of the German race, should exert whatever pressure they can upon the Government of the United States so that in the peace negotiations Uncle Sam will be the spokesman of Irish Republicanism.

THE PRESIDENT'S "VICTORY"

CONGRESS administered a crushing defeat to the Administration. Senate and House refused to commit themselves on the subject of armed merchantmen, in spite of the President's urgent appeal. The House charitably saved the face of the President by tabling the McLemore resolution. The gesture is graceful. The fact remains. It refused a vote of confidence to the Administration. The President cannot claim that the country indorses his policies.

The fatal tabling of the resolution was opposed by more than one-third of the members of the House. Two Congressmen of the President's own party, Mr. Page, of North Carolina, and Mr. Sherwood, of Ohio, have announced their resignation because they are unwilling to accept the responsibility for the equivocal war policy of Mr. Wilson's semi-British Administration. President Wilson may read what comfort he can into these resignations. Resignation constitutes his only victory in the House. The country knows, and the world knows, that more than two-thirds of the members of the House are in favor of warning Americans from entrusting their lives to armed merchantmen.

The situation in the Senate is not unlike that in the House. The strategy of Senator Gore turned an apparent victory for the war party headed by President Wilson into a crushing defeat. It takes the Administration organs several columns to prove that the vote in the Senate on the Gore resolution was a "victory" for Mr. Wilson. All that appears on the record is that the Senate overwhelmingly tabled a motion that the death of a foolhardy American citizen traveling on an armed merchantman be regarded as a cause for war. This action on the part of the Senate is unquestionably in accordance with the sentiment of the people. If Mr. Wilson is determined to make war in accordance with some secret treaty or "understanding," he will have to look for another excuse.

We believe there will be a "show down" before many days in both Houses of Congress. We believe Mr. Wilson would rather be President than be right. The country will stand behind the right rather than behind the President.

The British Ambassador looked down with amusement, from the Diplomatic Gallery, while the House gave his servants in this country their chance to shout "victory." Meanwhile, in the Senate, Senator Sutherland, born in Buckinghamshire, England, was attacking Germany. What a howl would arise in the newspapers if the German Ambassador exercised his right to look down on the proceedings in Congress from the Diplomatic Gallery, while a German-born Senator attacked England!

LEAVES FROM A LOST PORTFOLIO

TO show that when it comes to romancing we can do as well as the Providence *Journal*, we published "Leaves from a Lost Portfolio" purporting to be the report of a British diplomatic agent to Sir Edward Grey. Unlike the Providence *Journal* THE FATHERLAND *does not* resort to forgery. While the romances published by the Providence *Journal* are for the most part fabrications, without a vestige of truth, "Leaves from a Lost Portfolio," under the guise of satire, reveals certain facts on the subject of the British propaganda, unearthed by our investigation, which should be known to the public.

THE *MOEWE*

EVERY American heart thrilled when the news appeared that the gallant *Moewe* had safely anchored in a "home port." The cruise of this daring German raider marks one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of the war. In the course of a few months she had done enormous damage to the enemy. Fifteen vessels were either sunk or captured by Count Dohna-Schlodien's craft, and on board the *Moewe* when she anchored was a million marks in gold taken from British steamers. The exploits of the German crew of the *Moewe* and their commander has invoked admiration even from their enemies. Like the *Appam*, the *Moewe* has endeared itself at once in the heart of all Americans.

ONE WEAKNESS NEVER MANIFESTED

PRESIDENT WILSON has evidence convincing to himself that he is a genuine neutral. The British, he chortles, find him pro-German. The Germans find him pro-British. But nobody finds him pro-American.

THE IRISH DEMAND FOR GENUINE AMERICANISM

"WE demand that no misguided action be taken to minimize the power and effectiveness of the submarine and of the vessels of the air in any effort to aid any country in the present conflict upon either side of the struggle.

"We demand that American passengers shall be warned not to travel upon ships carrying munitions of war or upon armed vessels of any belligerent, and we insist that every armed vessel of any belligerent visiting our ports shall be placed upon a common footing; received with uniform custom; and either be compelled to disarm or be interned.

"We point out to the President and Congress that we can, by the threat of an embargo upon food and munitions of war, compel the observance of international law, restore the freedom of the seas to neutrals and teach the belligerents in the struggle now endangering the supremacy of the white race that their blows must be struck at one another."—From the resolution unanimously adopted by the great Irish meeting at the Hotel Astor.

SWEDEN POINTS THE WAY

WHILE our Congress is still debating the question of issuing a warning to Americans against traveling on armed merchantmen the Swedish Government, following the manly, vigorous course it has consistently pursued, has instructed all its consular and diplomatic agents to advise Swedish subjects not to take passage on any armed vessels belonging to Great Britain or her Allies. Such action on the part of the most important neutral nation after the United States can not but profoundly affect the policy of the United States. No one will say that the integrity of Sweden has been impaired because her practical statesmen insist upon recognizing facts. In the near future other neutral nations will no doubt cheerfully follow the precedent established by Sweden.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GERMAN AMERICANS

MR. WILSON invited Mr. Mueller, the editor of the Chicago *Abend Post*, to a conference at the White House. We do not know what passed between the two men, but anyone who knows the sturdy Americanism of the editor of the *Abend Post* feels certain that the President can no longer be in ignorance of the estimation in which he is held by Americans of German descent. The White House Press Bureau issued a statement that Mr. Mueller has assured the President of the loyalty of the German Americans. That would indeed be an insult. No assurance as to our loyalty is needed. Our German forefathers fought for the American Republic against the forefathers of Woodrow Wilson. We to-day are fighting for American ideals surrendered by Woodrow Wilson. It would be far more pertinent to question the loyalty of the President whose public actions clearly show that he places the wishes of Great Britain above the interests of the United States. We refuse to accept the flimsy denial from the White House of President Wilson's statement that he favors war against the Central Powers, because everyone of his policies from the beginning of the war has been conceived for the benefit of Great Britain; every reversal of policy has been dictated by a sinister desire to injure the cause of the Central Powers. German Americans like Americans of the Irish race are first of all loyal Americans. If British propagandists should succeed in jockeying our country into war, we shall fight the foe from without, whoever he may be, but before we go to battle we shall punish at the polls the rascals within, who brought this mischief upon us. Meanwhile in mass meetings, petitions and parades we shall go to the limit of our constitutional rights to thwart the ingenious pro-British conspiracy against the lives of our sons and the welfare of the Republic.

THE ACCOMPLISHED THIEF

THE sneak thief in a brass dome, as Mr. Arthur Brisbane has so aptly characterized the New York *World*, has again successfully tampered with the mails. The frequency of its activity in this sphere suggests an unpleasant partnership. The only features discreditable in the purloined correspondence of various German American leaders are the scare-heads supplied by the thief. The letters themselves merely reveal that German Americans, at last fully conscious of their duty, are determined to take an active part in American politics. We suggest that Mr. Koelble, Dr. Hexamer, and Dr. Bartholdt, whose letters embellish the first page of the Pulitzer organ, instead of dignifying the attack upon their honor by a reply, at once take criminal procedures against the publishers of the New York *World* for larceny. We trust that the Federal District Attorney of New York will see his way clear to assist in such proceedings.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED HIM THE TROUBLE

COLONEL HOUSE is said to have reported to the President that Germany is not bluffing. This is exactly in accordance with various editorial announcements in our columns. If the President read THE FATHERLAND he might have saved himself the trouble of sending Colonel House to Berlin.

REMEMBER THE GREAT GERMAN CHARITY BAZAAR

WHAT have you done to help the war sufferers of the Central Powers? Now is the time to show concretely your sympathies.

We have been bombarding your heart. Give up. Surrender your purse for the noblest charity in the world. *Money* and donations of all kinds are absolutely necessary to make the Bazaar a success. Don't be stingy. Men have given their lives, women and children their possessions for the cause of freedom. What have you done?

DO IT NOW! SEND MONEY AND DONATIONS TO:

MR. W. W. STAKE
Asst. Treasurer of THE FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway, New York City

A CALL

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 4TH GERMAN WAR LOAN

To Support Germany's Titanic Fight for Liberty

The German Army has already defeated a part of their enemies; another portion, however, is still fighting but with diminished forces. Victory is in sight and the war has not hampered the development of the great forces inherent in the German nation. Germany is sure of victory and therefore again approaches her sons and friends asking for further means to support her gigantic fight to a successful end. The 4th German War Loan is offered in America for subscription and Germany expects her friends to give their most active support to this loan.

WE OFFER

5% German 4th War Loan

NOT CALLABLE UNTIL 1924

At the Price of $187.50 Per 1000 Marks

Payment of Interest Dates from the Day of Your Subscription in New York

4½% Treasury Bonds

REDEEMABLE WITHIN 10 YEARS STARTING WITH 1923

At the Price of $180.00 Per 1000 Marks

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Subscriptions will be transferred to the Deutsche Bank in Berlin which will keep and handle the Bonds free of charge for the period of one year. Every subscriber will receive our Deposit Receipt certifying to the deposit of his Bonds with the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. After the end of the war all Bonds will be delivered to the American subscribers free of charge. When desired the Bonds will be handed to any party designated in Germany and said party will receive the interest.

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(The Financial Forum is omitted this week owing to lack of space. It will be included, however, in all subsequent numbers with answers to enquiries.)

(Continued from page 87)

which all contributions should be sent, the list to February 14th was as follows:

Jan. 10—	G. H. D.	$5.00
	Frederick Schultz	.75
	(Three contributions)	
	C. M. Albert	1.00
Jan. 11—	Thomas J. Mays	1.00
Jan. 12—	Dr. G. B. Henry	1.00
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	Anna E. Berwald	.25
	John Berwald	.25
	Mrs. Sophie Berwald	.25
	Mrs. Lina A. Mass	.25
	Fred. Maser	1.00
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	T. J. Mulvihill	1.00
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	John Hergens	1.00
Jan. 17—	F. J. Moedl	1.00
	H. Ernst	.25
	B. Wittkowski	1.00
	W. P. Jend	.25
	F. Schattenberg	2.00
	A. C. Mohnike	$5.00
	Wm. J. Mundt	1.00
	Mrs. R. H. S. Bibb	.50
Jan. 18—	Miss Lydia Feigerle	.50
	Mrs. C. Me	1.00
	F. W. Heyer	.25
	M. v. Nutzhaft	1.75
	Mr. Simon H. Hilmers	1.25
Jan. 19—	Hieronymus Jobst	.50
	John Blohn	5.00
	L. F. Lellmann	.25
	Chas. Millies	1.00
	Chas. F. Ness	1.00
	C. R. Kaufmann	1.00
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	W. A. Hausmann	.25
	Emma G. Bierfreund	1.00
	Frank Sivansta	.50
	Leopold Haas, Jr.	.25
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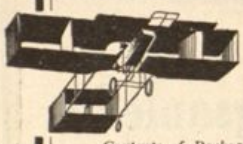

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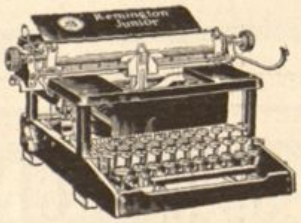

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Chandler Motor — Peerless Motor
Chevrolet Motor — Reo Motor Car
Coey Motor — Saxon Motor Car
Farmack Motor Car — Standard Motors Const.
Ford Motor of Canada — Sun Motor
International Motors — White

OIL STOCKS—GAS STOCKS
Standard Oil and all Subsidiaries
Anglo American Oil
Canadian Natural Gas
Cosden and Co. (Oil Refining)
Federal Oil — Muskogee Oil
International Petroleum — Savoy Oil
Magnolia Petroleum — Victoria Oil
Midwest Oil — Wayland Oil and Gas

BONDS
Austrian Third War Loan 5½%
German Third War Loan 5%
German Government 3%
Hungarian Third War Loan 6%
Imperial German 4%
Japanese 4½% German Stamp
Austrian Government Rente 4%

WE DO NOT SELL, NOR DO WE BUY
Arms and Ammunition Stocks
Acid and Chemical Stocks
Cannon and Gun Stocks
Explosive Stocks
Ordnance Stocks
Powder and Gun Cotton Stocks
Shell and Shrapnel Stocks
War Stocks (So-called War Brides)
Stocks that Maim and Kill

OUR TELEPHONES
HANOVER 5815
HANOVER 5814
HANOVER 7045
HANOVER 7092

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